FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

\$1,993,179 IN TREASURE.

The North Atlantic eteamship Baltic, A. G. Gray commanding, left Aspinwall on the morning of the 19th het, and arrived at her dook at an early hour yestermorning. She brings the passengers and treasure which left San Francisco on the 6th inst in the Pacific mail steamship Sonora. The Baltic, on her outward voyage, arrived at Aspinwall early on the morning of the 14th, and her passengers crossed the Isthmus and embarked on board the Jno. L. Stephens the same day, All well.

Among the passengers per Baltie are Messrs. Whitewright, Gouverneur Kemble, and Isaac Townsend, eeqs, of the Parama Rairoad Company, and C. H. Russell, esq., of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who have been on a short tour of inspection of the preperties of those companies on the Isthmas and in the Bay of Paname. Also, the Hon M. S. Lasham, the newly-elected Semator from Culifornia; Gen. Totten, U. S. A., and Prof. Bartleit, U. S. A.

On Feb. 15, bark Cuba, Capt. Page, from New-York Jan. 15, with coal, struck a roof 40 miles cast of Aspinwall, and became a total loss. Crew all saved. Feb. 23, lat. 28° 54', long. 74° 3' west, boarded steamship Atlantic, with California passengers and freight from New York Sept. 20. All well.

U. S. sloop-of-war St. Louis, Commander Poor, selled from Aspinwall for Greytown on the morning

of the 18th inst. U. S. steam sloop-of-war Laneaster, and steam frigate Saranac, and aloop-of-war Cyane, were at Panama.

The Baltie, on her outward voyage, took out nearly 400 tues of freight, and brings home a valcable cargo, econisting of 2,321 sacks cocon, 119 sacks coffee, 141 rerrocus indigo, &c. Also, a large grizzly bear from California, with latest papers from California.

TREASTE	E LIST OF THE BALTIC.	
American Prob. Bk S.	147,000 Wm Meyer & Co	6,068
Seth adeliteration	5.000 R Mender & O. Adams	10,500
Doublin Crane	13.coolP. Naviot	8,000
A. Belmont & Co	He on J. B. Newton & Co	6.515
	8.000 F. Mackerson & Co	2.716
C. W. Crosby	2 500 James Patrick & Co	80,000
J. Cohen & Co	11,000 J. O. Parker & Son	25,000
Centoy & O'Coner	62,200 S. G. Reed & Co	5,959
W. T. Celeman & Co	62,200 S. O Reed & Co	55,000
J. H. Ceghth	12,500 R. Patrick	18,900
Crecker & Warren	1,488 A. J Kosenbum & Co.	15,463
H. Colm & Co	16 60 Ross, Falsoner & Co	6.5rk
DeWitt, Kittle & Co	20,000 Rich & Brow	33 900
Bone, Irana & Co	2,000 J. Siligman & Co	
J. Durand & Co	3.086 Tuaff McCahiil	35,94
Freeman & Co	2 230 Treadwell & Co	22,00
Fisher & Co	5.200 A. E. TPton	2,40
J. Goldernith & Co	15,000 Wells, Fargo & Co	220,00
H. E. Griffin.	noro H. J. Williams	10,00
Wm. Hoge & Co	50,600 J. B. Weir	17,27
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	83.00 G. G. Hobson	19.95
A. Hurdy & Co	2,000 S. L. Issacs	1,20
Heleetah Brot	7,615 Schleffelin, Haines, Co.	10
Ther. J. Hand & Co	2,000 Dr J. Busteed	25
Jeanings & Brewster	12,000 G. Derningner	10
E. Kelly & Co	84 800 Order	26,90
Kirby, Byrne & Co	4.5001	
Metropolitan Bank	15 168 Tetal 5	,393,57
White of the state	Tr. T. D. Charles Danielle	

We are indebted to H. J. Bullay, the Parser of the Baltie, and to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express for the prompt delivery of our California files.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS. From Car Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Feb. 6, 1860, Yesterday was Sunday, and therefore this steamer

starts to-day, a day later than usual.
You will have heard by Overland Mail of the decision in the Almaden injunction care. Judge McAl-lister refused to dissolve the injunction, so the mine continues to lie idle. The reason for denying the motion to discolve the injunction is that the present claimante cannot swear of their own knowledge that the the papers are genuine. This may be in accordance with the rules of equity, but it is clearly contrary to reason and justice. The case may be stated brief-ly thus: Andrea Castillero & Co. discovered and by thus: Andrea Castillero & Co. discovered and exercid a mine in 1845, and eay they then obtained a grant of it from Mexico. They occupied and worked the mine five years. They sold out to John Parrott & Co., who worked the mine seven years mere. In the twelfth year after the discovery and opening, James Alexander Forbes, a member of the firm of Castillero & Co., demanded a loan of \$10,000 from a member of the firm of Parrott & Co., and the demand was refused. Forbes than and the grant to Castillero was forged and produced letters to show that in 1847 forgery was plotted by himself and one of his partners. The United States District Attorney, believing only in the evidence produced by Forbes, asserted that the title was forged, and prayed for an injunction. The claimants said they had no immediate knowledge of the termstion of their title papers, but they believed them to be genuine, and they produced numerous with nesses to prove that Forbes has the reputation near his home of being unworthy of belief under out, and twelfth year after the discovery and opening. James Alexander Forbes, a member of the firm of Castilero & Co., demanded a loan of \$10,000 from a member of the firm of Porott & Co., and the demand was refused. Forbes then said the grant to Castilero was forgid and produced letters to show that in 1847 forgery was plotted by himself and one of his partners. The United States District Attorney, believing only in the evidence produced by Forbes, asserted that the title was forged, and produced numerous with nesses to prove that Forbes has the reputation near his home of being unworthy of belief under out, and they produced numerous with hose shown by Forbes, from which it is evident that there was a genuine title to the wine before J. A. Forbes proposed to forge a new one, and that the first genuine title spread in all its main features with the present utle paper offered by the claimants. The Judge refused to look at this testimony to prove the more special paper. The spine are highly prized to the purity and recharge the paper offered by the claimants. The Judge refused to look at this testimony to prove the proper are highly prized for the purity and recharge a perity and recharge the paper offered by the claimants. The Judge refused to look at this testimony to prove the proper and the paper offered by the claimants. The Judge refused to look at this testimony to prove the proper of the paper offered by the claimants. The Judge refused to look at this testimony to prove the proper of the paper offered by the claimants. The Judge refused to look at this testimony to prove the proper of the paper offered by the claimants. The Judge refused to look at this testimony to prove the proper of the paper offered by the claimants. The Judge refused to look at this testimony to prove the proper of the paper offered by the claimants. The Judge refused to look at this testimony to prove the paper offered by the claimants. Judge refused to look at this testimony to prove the genuineness of the title and the falsity of the information on which the District-Attorney based als charge; and the decision is that the injunction must be surtained, for the sole reason that the present claimants cannot swear of their own knowledge that their papers

The people of San José held a meeting to protest against the action of the Government in closing the mice. Mr. Williams, Assemblyman from Santa Ciara-has, introduced a memorial into the Legislature pray-Congress to order the dismissal of the injur

Fortunately for California New-Almaden does not togethin her only store of quisksilver. The New-Idea mines are becoming more and more productive; the Enriqueta mine yields largely, and within a few days we have received numerous specimens of mercary from St. Helens Mountain, in Nana County, and the Gayser Mountains, in Sonora. Veius of cimabar, eze not described satisfactorily, have been discovered if both places, but the quicksilver is obtained chiefly from persons cales recok the quicksilver is found pure, and when the rock is struck with a hammer the liquid metal flies out in numberless little globules. I have bad specimens of this rock in my hand and seen the quicksilver in it. This story may appear very queer. quicksiver in it. This story may appear very queer, but the winceses to it are numerous. Great excitement prevales in Napa and Sonoms Counties, and handreds, perhaps thousands, of persons are taking up chains of the supported mineral.

Two tuns of silver ore have arrived have

chaims of the supposed mineral.

Two tuns of silver ore have arrived here from the farm of Capt. Iraac Grabam in Santa Cruz County. It has a little silver, but not ecough to pay for working.

A discovery of silver is reported in Mariposa Co.

Many persons are speculating in claims in silver mines in the Washoe County. The Mercantille Gazette

At the smelting and refining establishments in this city, the Washor cliver is passing into burs with astonishing rapidity. Much of its worth \$1.87 per conce, so large is the percentage of good it contains, while the standard value of silver is \$1.21 per curves.

The coinage of the Mint during January was

\$328,000, and the total exports of treasure during the same time were \$4,290,360 67. same time were \$4.280,300 67.

San Francisco is trying to get the Capitol. The Board of Supervisors have offered to give any public square in the city, save the Plaza, on Portsmouth Spare, to the State as a site for a Court-House, and to contribute \$159,900 to assist in erecting State buildings. The San Francisco members of the Legislature are confident, and the Sacramentsins are scared, but I think the probabilities are against the removal.

Sensiter Latham goes to New-York by this steamer. It is easid the Vanderbilt steamer will take \$400,000 to \$500,000 in treasure for New-York to-day. Heretofere the old line have carried nearly all the treasure. The San Juan Press states that much of the quick-

The San Juan Press states that much of the quick-silver for sale in the mines is largely adulterated with

lead.

The Petaluma Argus speaks thus of the management of the Mendocino Indian Reservation, which is the largest one in the State:

the largest one in the State:

"While these matters are exciting general attention, we avail emest of the opportunity to allude to matters on the Mendocino Reservation; and if the account that reach us from that quarter are retiable, the vilicinies that are there perpetrated are exceeded only by the valorous exploits of the North, and the whole affair as an outrage upon the Indians, and a swindle against the Government. Our information is direct, and comes to us under such circumstances as compel us to believe that it is reliable. Pasties who have contracts for furnishing the Indians with beef and blankets are continually receiving money from the Government of the Indians which beef over the country, earning their own living, and acting nothing from these countractors, the Government is daily charged for supplies that would be adequate to support every indian on the Reservation. The blankets formished the Indians, and for which the Government is charged at a bigh rue, are absolutely worthless—so rotten and demared that they are of no value whatever. Nor is this all. The women are not protected excitact the abuse of unprincipled white men, but are subject to indignities for revolting to describe, while the children are aften sold to those who think they can make them services lie."

Forbestown, Yuba County, was burned down on the

Forbestown, Yuba County, was burned down on the 28th nlt. The total loss is variously estimated at from \$20,000 to \$50,000. The building of J. J. Gibson, the stores of Gaskill, and Raphnel & Mallon, and the National Hotel, were saved; all the other houses were burned.

A wire suspension-bridge has been completed over the Mokelumne River, at Poverty Bar. The span is 180 feet.

So feet. Six hundred acres will be planted in vines this season in Sonoma Valley, and three hundred aeres in Napa Valley. The total number of aeres planted, or to be planted, this Winter, throughout the State, is not less than four or five thousard acres.

The San Francisco Herald is responsible for the following.

The San Francisco

The San Francisco

"A nere man arrived in this city on the last steamer, bringing

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A leading Chinaman in this city states that in the A leading Chinaman in this city states that in the month of March more than a thousand Chinese will leave that city, or pass through it, en route for the mining regions of Washington Territory and British Columbia. Extensive preparations are already being

made for their departure.

Three hundred and thirty-eight Chinamen arrived from China day before yesterday, in the ship Moon-

The Hon. Zadock Pratt started for New York, overland, on the 3d inst. He will stop at Los Angeles, and at various places, on the way, and will probably not arrive at home until several weeks after this letter

caches your city.

The Administration County Convention of San Francirco invite all persons who will promise to support the nomiree of the Charleston Convention, to vote at th election for delegates to the State Convention which is

Frank Whitney has been declared Chief Engineer Frank Whitney has been declared Chief Engineer of the Fire Department by the Supreme Court; after a contest of fitteen months. Many of the firemen still refuse to obey Whitney, and a few days since the result of the disabed ence was shown in serious damage done to the drug store of Mr. Freze, in commercia street, which was deluged with water, contrary to Whitney's orders. The loss by fire was \$250; by water \$3,000 or more. J. P. Haven, agent of the Underwriters, has made public complaint about the matter.

matter.

The following divorces have been granted in this

City:

Patrick Noonan sgst. Mary Noot an, on the ground of adultery;

Margaret Johnson agst. William H. Johnson, on the ground of
extreme energy; husy Gerholdt agst. Charles Gerholdt, a divoice from bedand board; Catharine Armstrong agst. Amos H.
Armstrong, on the ground of assertion; Mary Nelson agst. David
Nelson, on the ground of cruelty; J. Q. A. Warren agst. Anna
L. W. Warren, allwore from bed and hoard.

We have dates from Honolulu to the 7th ult., but no

news of interest. We have dates from Olympia to the 27th ult.

We have dates from Olympia to the 27th alt.

The Legislature has elected the following officers:
Edward Furste, Territorial Printer: P. Ahern, Geo. Gallagher
and E. H. Fowler, Capitol Commissioners; J. O. Head, Auditor
and Librarian; David L. Phellips, Treasurer.

The Legislature has granted divorces to L. M. Collins, from his wife Dina Collins; C. H. Sylvester from
his wife Harries P. Sylvester; and Andrew R. Keller
from Eigniza Keller.

line, from his wife Dina Colline; C. H. Sylvester from his wife Harriet P. Sylvester; and Andrew R. Keller from Elmira Keller.

A number of members of the Legislature held a public meeting in Olympia, on the 23d ult., and nominated Harney for President.

The Stellaccom Herald says:

"heprits still continue to reach us of these new mines. Several unless came up from below on Thursday night, with intelligence of three men having just arrived in the Scened, in six days norm the mines, with \$1,80 each, the product of 20 days' work. They intended returning again with new entits. It is said that the soldlers and employees on the boundary cosmission are all poots by exaged in making.

Bir. Stevens, the agent of Duncan, Sherman & Co., has left Oregon, urable to induce the holders of the war-scrip to give it to him, with promise that he should have ten per cent of it in case he could looby the bill through Congress.

There is nothing new from Victoria.

The following figures show the numbers of the mirers at the various as ning places on Fraser river:

Cornish Ber. 30; Hope, 18d; on the bars between thope ard Ysie. 180; 1 and 18d; Nato to Boaton Bar, 18d; Roston Bar and Ysie. 18d; a lyttoo City, 60; from Lytton to Cayoosh, meluding Horse heef him, Long Bar, Ross's Bar, Texas Bar, Foster's Bar, Bay Digglags Fast and West, White Rosk, Concern's Bar, Spontium Flat, Fountain Bar, Victoria Bar, Mormon Bar, and Rip Van Winkle Bar, (more on the latter than all the others, 64; La Fountain and Pavillion, 16; between Pavilian and Queenele river, 50; Lewe Queenele river, 50; Fort Alexander, 50; Port Dougns and Illipout route, 200. Total, 1,175.

Fract the Silver Laxp in Westers Utan.—The FROM THE SHIVER LAND IN WESTERS UTAH .- The

FROM THE SHAVER LAND IN WEIGHTS CIVIL.—The
Placer ville Observer stays:

"Several quartz weins, bearing silver and gold, had lately been
discovered to the east and south-east of Genea. One in particu
lar, the rine Not wein, is of an equaled richness at its croppings.
A quantity has been reduced, and paid at the rate of \$600 in silver and \$500 in sold to the tun of rook. This is much better
than the celebrates obtains of Virguin City paid at the onicoppings, and should it becrease in weith as it is worked deeper, as
other veins taye, its value will be incalentable.

"Very rich prospects of gold have been obtained in different
parts of Cerson Valley, and upon the hills and ravines surroundties it.

it. A company has been organized, and a survey made, for the purpose of constructing a citch, about twenty infles in length, non-Caron River to the placer mines to the southward and eastward of the valley.

"An ex-tiement prevails at Genoa at present, in consequence

ingly rich in that notes. Still further north, some fitteen miles, at the famous Steamboot Spring, there have been discovered very rich mines of galeria combined in quarts with gold and sit ver. These nines are highly prized for the purity and richness of the galena so necessary for working at the sliver ore.

"Coming south sgain, in this scienter boot, resent labors and tests taxe proved the value of the mines in the lumedate vicinity of Genon and Carson City. Directly east of Genon across the Carson, we have Desphon lead winch joins with the Time Kut Valley mines, and thus connects this sliver district with the gold fields of Walker Siver and Mono Lake. The Desphon and and Fine Nut are silver mines, and are said to give rich incications. Here I must not forget to mention the Rugers of Finercy Digrings, corne six miles east of Virginia, which, in the opinion of your correspondent, is next in value to the mines incidately at Virginia. I have mentioned these merely to show that the slieged extent of the mines is no fallecy, and har not been so exaggirated."

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent. PANAMA, February 18, 1860.

The news of the fortnight may be given in a very few words. A marine, belonging to the British sloop-of-war Amethyst, was assassinated at Taboga, where the vessel at present is stationed. Two Jamaica men have been arrested on suspicion. A number of gentlemen from New-York, connected with the Panama Rathroad, came out on the last steamer (and return on this one.) The Panamenos were not favored with much of their company. Two influential New-York gentlemen went south in the last British steamer. It is said that they are interested in the establishment of an American line of steamers on the coast. That they may succeed in carrying out their object is devoutly to be wished. In port we have the Lancaster, Saramac, and Cyane. Court-martials appear still to be the order of the day. Our Cruces River gold fever has abated, though it has by no means died out. The fact is, the caimate is not favorable for Anglo-Saxon labor, and the natives are incapable of the exertion requisite to make gold-washing renuncrative. It is rumored that quickstiver mines have lately been discovered; but, though I have seen specimens, I doubt whether they will prove of any commercial value. Our dry season is a wet one (as a Hilbernian would say), and there has been more than the usual amount of sickness. A slight shock of earth-quake, the other day, frightened a few old women, but id no harm. News has this day reached here from Aspinwall of

the loss of the bark Cuba ffrom Now-York for Aspin-wall, with coals for the Pacific Mail Steamship Com-pany) near Portobello. Particulare have not been re-

Gen. Herran and family left Aspinwall on the 8th, in the Solent, for Carthagena, on his way to Bogota. He is a cardidate for the Presidency of the Republic for the lext term; and, if he plays his cards well, he will probably be elected.
The British mail steamer Callao arrived at Panama

The British mail steamer Gallao arrived at Panama on the 7th, bringing thirty passengers and specie for England to the amount of \$211,417. The freight list contained the following for New-York: 60 ceroons bark, I box coccs, 94 bales tobacco, 200 hides, 32 bales orchilla, I parcel bats, 2,630 sucks coccs. This, I believe, is the largest freight ever brought by a British cocce, in the second for New-York, and steamer from the routh for New-York, and is an evidence of the increasing commercial relations between the States and the South Pacific coast, which must eventually lend to the establishment of a line of Amercan etentiere.

CHILL

From this republic we have dates to January 15.
Everything was quiet in the political world and the industrial resources of the country were being rapidly developed. Notwithstancing the check given to business hat year by the revolution, the Custom-House duty receipts for 1859 are nearly \$400,000 more than those of 1858. The railroad works have steadily continued to proceed the tinued to progress, the mining interest is flourishing, and the reports of the harvest are most extisfactory. The present price of wheat is from \$3 621 to \$3 75 per funegada; burley \$3 to \$3 25 do. From sells at \$7

per bag of 200 pounds.

There is little to rote in commercial matters. The scarce, has since been supplied, but American lumber

is still wanted. We quote the prices of some of the leading articles:

Sameslices:

The following is the price of some of the leading srticles of Chili produce:
Copper, in bars, \$19.25@\$19.37 \$\pi\$ 160 lb. Regulus, 50 to 60
\$\phi\$ cont, \$\pi\$ 1769\$\$425\$\$\pi\$ 40. Eller Bars, pere, \$10.56\$\$\pi\$ mark.
Gold Bars, 24 c., \$\pi\$ 315 \$\pi\$ cast. Nitrate of Bods in Iquique,
\$\pi\$ 151@\$\pi\$ 154\$\$\pi\$ quistal. Hides, dried, \$17@\$\pi\$ 155.

BOLIVIA. Our dates from this Republic are not very late, neither is the news of much interest. President Linares is doing all that a man without money can do to raise an army, so as to meet Castella when he makes the breatened attack with his Peruvian legious. The entire of this heart ful but unfortunate country is in the brestened attack with his Peruvian legions. The entire of this heautiful but unfortunate country is in a rtate of complete disorganization; and Potosi, Vallegrands, and Cochabemba, are nothing more than so many centers of revolution, where conspiracies against the authorities are being continually hatched. Hundreds of unpaid officials and discontented soldiers are ever ready to get up a movement against the Govern-ment, and keep poor Linares in perpetual hot water. If the civil functionaries in Bolivia are bad, the clergy If the civil functionaries in Bolivia are bad, due degy are, if possible, worse; and an establishment has re-cently been instituted—a kind of Reformatory—where every padie has to pass four months, to brush up his Latin, and learn to perform the ordinary services of

the church.

PERU.

From this republic the accounts are gloomy. I cannot do better than quote from the correspondence of The Panama Biar, date i Lims, January 27th:

"Tinessee very doll here—every body feels there is something in the wind that will disturb the transpullity. Trade is in a more kinguid state than it has been for many years, and wages ramors seous a coming general revolution are heard everywhere. An outbreak was suppressed the other day in Pavon many officers, among thom a Colonel and the sid-de-camp of the San Roman, wate arrested. They represent in the Converced paper the revolution as entirely not down, but I know it is far from that and has many ramifications all over the South and here also of Bellvis, Linares, are the chiefs. I do not think I am mistaken when I say, that in less than six mouths the configuration will become general; everything depends on the espect things are taking in Ectadors, and on the result of the coming campaign system Bolivis."

Two thousand of the soldiers of the Ecuadorean army have returned to Callan; their next destination

Two thousand of the soldiers of the Ecuadorean army have returned to Callac; their next destination is said to be Bolivia, but every thing was in a state of uncertainty awaiting the return of President Castillo, who was hourly expected at Callac.

No improvement had take a place in Guano freights to the United State, which still remain at \$15. Excharge on New-York, 18 per cent premium. American Gold, 20 per cent premium. English Gold, 15 per cent premium.

cent premium. On the 28th a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Pano, but fortunately no damage was done; it was followed by some elight showers of rain, a most un-

ecomen occurrence in that rainless district.

ECUADOR.

A most shameful and humiliating treaty has been signed between Peru at d this country, by which the former gains everything and Ecuador becomes, as formerly, a more dependency on the ancient kingdom of the Incar. Cartilla has given men and money to his "creature" France, to carry on the civil war against all meno, and those of the interior who refuse to submit to the dishenerable terms imposed by Peru. The late arrangement with the English creditors is entirely set aside and the Territories of Quires and Canelos are eceded to Peru. There are new, in this unfortunate country, three Governments, or rather three parties country, three Governments, or rather three parties claiming to exercise the supreme power, and probably Firacco's faction, backed up by Peruvian g.dd, and arms will be temporally triumphant. What a pay that Lord Castlereagh's plan for settling the Irish question cannot be adopted with South America, viz: submerge it for twenty-four hours and repeople it; there really seems to be no other cure for its chronic revolutions than this system of hydropathic treatment. From a country so completely disorganized by foreign war and civil fouds, there is, of course no commercial news to communicate, and of its tocial state and progress, the least said the better. least said the better.

CENTRAL aMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Guate-mala, J. M. Dow, Esq., commanding, arrived at Panama from San Jure de Guatemala and intermediate ports,

on Tuesday, the 7th inst.

The only news of importance is contained in the following extract from a private letter dated San Jose

(Costa Rica), Feb. 3:

"The prospect of the coSee crop is anything but encouraging, and the general optuton is that it will not much exceed half of last tears. Business, which was improving, both shace and at Funta Arenas, was very much injured by the late rising in Liberia, but it all turned hato smake at the approach of the tis vernment troops. The troops immediately fied, and not a single shot was fixed; in fact, the whole affair was of a most risitentian and contemptible maters.

ntemptible nature.

FER. 4.—The Government troops have almost all returned om Liberie, and everything is quiet.

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

From Our Own Correspondent. BUENOS AVRES, Jan. 3, 1860.

The elections for delegates for the Convention which is to examine the Constitution of the Confederation occurred on Dec. 25, and nearly every man elected is of the party which has been in power since 1852. They are well known as being hostile to Urquiza, or, at, least, unfriendly to alliances with him of any kind. The Opposition had made great parade and preparation, but, for some reason or other, they did not vote. They say they were kept from the polls by force. And the result was, that of a population of 120,000 souls only about 4.000 votes were east and these were all on one side. This is not only republicanism, but it is harmonious

democracy!
The Convention will immediately assemble and commence its labors. They will assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives, and as the hall is accorded to them till the first of May, it is likely the Convention will not be a brief one.

All parties here unite in deprecating the election of Dr. Derqui as the next President; and yet, unless Buenos Ayres gives her electoral vole, he will be elected. Fragueri is the preferred man, but if this Convention does not accept the Constitution as it is, they will forfeit the right to give their electoral

The Paragnayan war steamer Tacuari remains in port, watched by two English steamers, who are ready to seize her, if she ventures out. Two or three nights ago there was a rumor that she intended to run for it in the dark. The guarding vessels were on the alert, and at the time expected, a stenmer came quietly along. It was soon ascertained that the Tacuari was still at anchor, and a Brazilian vessel had been mistaken for her.

The Metacomet, one of the vessels of the Paras nayan fleet, under Com. Shubrick, was condemned as unserworthy, on account of a defective boiler. She has remained here, and the United States Government has sent out a boiler, and she has gone to Montevideo to have it adjusted. One of the hands on beard the Metacomet was maliciously killed, a few days ago, by a native here. The mur-derer is under arrest by this government. He was making a disturbance on board, and was ordered ashore; and on the way shot one of the kands, by the name of Readon, of English birth.

Don Nicholas Antonio Calvo, the most powerful adversary this government has among the writers of the country, has returned, and resumes the editorship of the Reforma Pacifica.

There is no abatement of the hostility of Brazil towards the Confederation. Brazil is now quietly placing more troops along her southern boundary rendy to pounce upon Uruguay, and thus rectore to herself a rich province which she lost in 1828. Paraguay so obstinately refuses to settle the boundary e question that a war is not improbable, and it is believed that Urquiza and Lopez are united for Argentine papers are violent against Brazil.

The Sunday-school pic-nic, so common in the United States, was inaugurated in South America the Sunday-school of the American Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, on the day after Christmas. More than two hundred persons of the school and congregation were present, and the day was one of unalloyed festivity and cheer.

J. DARRACH, Superintendent.

STARBING AVERAY .- On Friday night a difficult occurred between an Irishman named John O'Briss, redding No. 55 Cherry street, and a Spanlard named John Francis. Bring the dispute Francis and dealth O'Briss in the face, inflicting a severe and frightful grain, as which he field. The wounded man was conveyed to the Net Yerk Hospital, and the police are in pursuit of Francis.

the other by Cassius M. Clay. There is no great diversity of opinion between the two breaders as to the bread, fundamental laws of the art, but they differ

Mr. Clay's views have been given in a quiet, anobtrusive way, such as a sensible and experienced man would use in talking to sensible men; and, in the plain would use in taking to rensible men; and, in the plain cattle-breeder, discoursing upon the management of improved slock, you would scarcely recognize the clarion-tongued politicism, whose dauntless bravery is the admiration of every true American.

Mr. Allen spoke at the Temple; Mr. Clay at the Baptist Church.

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Mr. Allen said that the miking properties of the Short-horn had been escrificed to procure fine full-formed animals which were in such great demand for breeding purposes. But the property was native to them, and in separate strains could always be perpetuated and strengthened by proper selection of individuals. A serub cow has a great menty udder, but he had never failed to put a pliant silky bug under his Short-horn cows when it choses to make the attempt for could of generations. It is often urged by short-sighled farmers that they can't afford to keep a good blooded bull for the few cows they may keep; but caused two or three neighbors join in purchasing one? The aggregate cost is then divided so as to be onerous to none. It is the unwisest policy to undervalue the services of your valuable males, when you do possess them. Charge high and your customers will be all the more ratisfied. The Short-horn is slower in the yoke, and perhaps not so intelligent and teachable as the Dever. It is a good practice to let heifers come in at two and a half years old, and then go over until they are four, for this will improve their milking properties as well as strengthen their constitutions. The Devon, like the Short-horn, is naturally a good milker, but in some families the propensity has been bred out, and for the same reason as with the Short-horns were "patchy" as regards fat (or laid it on in masses here and there), but now we can breed so as to make the marbling perfect.

Mr. Allen thinks the Herefords very superior as

the marbling perfect.

Mr. Allen thinks the Herefords very superior as

working cattle, and good grazers. The bulls are, as a rule, vicious; the cows gentle. The Jersey; cow is a valuable arimal for families. In the seventeenth convaluable arimal for families. In the seventeems chartery the French peasants settling in Lower Canada brought with them their little Normandy cows; and to this day the breed is to be found there, almost perfect types of their ancestry. He then read a valuable linter from Mr. John T. Norton, the famous Jersey breeder of Farmington, Conn., from which I make the following extracts:

letter from Mr. John T. Norton, the immens Jersey breeder of Farmington, Conn., from which I make the following extracts:

"The pore Addency cuttle come mostly from the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel, where they have been kept from from mixture, for a hundred years; no other breeds being allowed on the Island. Similar cuttle are found on the other Channel Islands; but all more or less mixed with other breeds. About 2,000 head of cowe and heiders are annually sold from the Island, the area of which is not much greater than that of one of our largest New 1 mignal to war, at an everage of \$25 sterling each; making trengths sterling, or \$150,000, from this source alone.

"The alderney cows are smell and thin, with delicate deer like lumbs—generally light yellow or fawn color—always poor in feels when in milk, but taking fat readily when dry. They are markelle for gentleness and deality—easily kept, and awadly give milk nearly up to the time of calving.

"The important question in relation to these cows is their raise compared with other breeds. It will be conceded at once that, for fathering, to labor, and for furnishing with or sale, they are inferior to almost all other breeds.

"In Great Britain they are kept mostly by the wealthy, to supply their own tables with milk, cream, and butter. Coloran 129: "Every to biloman and large landowner keeps one or more intered on his lawn, for femily use." They are kiep beyther wealther making they are appeared to a his lawn, for femily use." They are kiep beyther more therefore one is color the milk for market.

"Any own experience, after many years, has lad me to the combinion that for butter-making they are appeared to any others, yielding more in quantity and of butter quality." It ad other breeds, and also among greakes, superior milkers and butter-makers may be found, equality in quantity, and somewhat in quality; but the preliair color and quality are manifest in all.

"The daily yield of milk of each cow, during their best milking peried, varies rom six to t

diller, as do others, in quality are manifest in all.

"The daily yield of milk of earh cow, during their best milking period, wries from its to twelse quarts. This milk will make about one pound of butterto six quarts of milk. One pound from twelve quart is not far from the average yield from other breeds.

"The average product of butter from my cows in 1858 was a fruction over two hundred pounds each. The average product of butter from my cows in 1858 was a fruction over two hundred pounds each. The average product of the dairies of the State of New York, think, is about one hundred and twenty pounds to each cow.

"The premiums by the New York State Society for the greatest product have been given to dairies producing about one hundred and defailty pounds each cow.

"My cows have had no extra feed. In Summer they are kept on rose only. In Winter they have one feed daily of cut cornstalls, straw, or coarse hay, with a slight aprinking of bran or cotton-seed meal, and two feeds of dry lay.

"The average price for which my butter sold in 1859 was 35 cents. The price now is of cents. In March and Ayril, it is to be 38 cents by centract in Boston.

"In relation to any improvement in the stock, I am of the opition that new can be made by cossing with any known breed. Increase in size or an increased algosition to fatton, will be pained only, at the expense of a loss in cream and better.

"An analysis of aconserous specimens of milk made in 1859 by Dr. S. R. Percy, under the direction of the New York Academy of Medicine, resulted as follows, viz. The milk from its of my Alderneys, taken indireriminately, exhibited butter compared with the heat other milk as 72 to 47; and compared with mixed country milk as 22 to 42.

"I am yours, very respectfully.

"Only a product the confirms

I give space to this the more readily, since it confirms all the statements I recently made in the article on Mr. Mortley's Jerseys. Mr. Norton is as high authority as can be had in this country.

on he had in this country.

Mr. Clay commenced his lecture by pointing out on the large sketch of a cow, the several good and had points of the improved Short-harn. There should be no surplus ment about the head, for it is all waste, or ployed. A large dewlap, being poor for meat and the skin inferior for leather, should be avoided. A straight spine indicates a state of health, as well as an abund-ance of fine beef. Whenever an animal is too closely since of line beef. Whenever at animal is too closed, or suffers in beatth, the spine droops and the animal is called "sway-backed." The girth should be as large as possible, for just under and behind the shoulders are located the vital parts—the heart, lungs, &c., and ample space should be given to them for full development. Without this there can never for full development. Without this there can never
be the perfection of vigorous growth, and hardiness of
constitution. The ribs should be joined to the spine at
a right angle, should spring well outward, and drop
well down toward the belly; that there may be capaconsenses of carcass to hold the viscera. A long
stretch from hig-bone to hock is necessary to give powerful leverage to working oxen. A large brisket projecting forward, and dropping below the line of the
helty, he does not like, but rather aims at getting one
of meaning size, which indicates a strong constitution. of medium size, which indicates a strong constitution.

A too large one is a deformity, a too small one a sign
of weakness. When too large, is forces the anhal to turn slowly, like a long suip, and makes apid motion difficult. Breadth of chest is to accupit after, for manifest ressons. The flank should rep well down, not so much for the profit it gives as a preserve a general symmetry of form. The beast and be well ribbed back. That is to say, there should higher sea, between the law of the short rib and the should be well ribbed back. That is to say, there should be little space between the last of the short ribs and the lip-bone. If an animal is too long in body, it is apt to sway, or sink in the back, on the same principle as a long rope stretched from two points sinks at the center. In Kentucky they esteem as peculiarly delicious a part which we throw away, viz., the feet. They first parboil them until well cooked, when the hoofs come off. They are cooled, and then reboiled, and before being served up, cream is added, and some pepper and sait. Mr. Clay said he would travel further to get a dish of feet than a bowl of green turtle soup. I think we had better get our wives to try it.

The perfection of girth, therefore, in an unimal is

we had better get our wives to try it.

The perfection of girth, therefore, in an animal is the perfect circle. Twenty-eight years ago Mr. Clay began breeding Short-horns, and imported the first troroughbred into Madicon County, Ky. He was a candidate for the Legislature at the time, and thinks he lort from 300 to 500 votes because he direct to pay \$100 for a blooded bull. His neighbors thought it, letter to send him to a lunatic asylum than to the better to send him to a lunatic asylum than to the Legislature. Things are changed now. These very men come to him and pay sometimes \$300 for a single snigal, and when he gets hold of one of them for a customer, he raises the price at once. In former and more prosperous time he has had 500 or more animals feeding on his farm at once, and has handled as many as a thousand head it a year. His berd is now small, but choice; for he has sold the poorer animals and kept none but the best. He breeds from the stock of 1817, and holds his own with the owners of recently imported animals. d animale.

In breeding, we cannot be too strongly impressed with the fact that LIKE PRODUCES LIKE. Does a man gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thintles? We should regard purity of blood, shoosing our breeding-animals from a family in which there has been a succession of animals of the same type. If we use a grade bulk we are never sure but that the calf will take on the type of some one of the worst of its ancestors. Cl'mate, soil, and food, have a great effect on the physical development of both men and animals. A genial climate and abundance of food make beautiful and healthy animals, and the magnificent short-horn dentities owes its supremacy to the fact that it had both of these sids in the valley of the Tees.

We should strive to breed so that the defects of one parent may be counterbalanced by the points of In breeding, we cannot be too strongly impressed

parent may be counterbalanced by the points of the other. If the dam is inferior in girth the sire should be very fine there; if the one be too long in body, the other should be rather abort. We should hever cross animals of very great dissimilarity of development, nor should such diverse breeds as the Alderney and Short-horn be mingled. Mr. Clay is a decided opponent to the practice of in-and-in breeding, basing his objections on what he deems adequate exbasing his objections on what he deems adequate experience and observation. In his opinion, it is as wrong to breed closely with animals, as for consins and other near relatives to intermarry. Bakeyell of

Disbley thought otherwise, and he set about breeding less here thought otherwise, and he sot about breeding less here cattle and Leicester sheep. All went awimmingly for a while, and the world went erazy over his wor deful raceess. But the result! His interbred cattle and sheep failed in constitution and form, and it was found necessary to have recourse to new strains of bleed to impart vigor, and ultimately the breeds have broken down.

In regard to feeding, Mr. Clay thinks an animal ones started in growth should never be suffered to fall back. Without check or hinderance, he should grow and strengthen with each successive month, and just when strengthen with each successive month, and just when te has reached the maximum development be turned off and replaced by arother. There are diversities of choice as to color, the fashion sometimes ruling for roan, and sometimes for red or white. It was, after all, a mere matter of fancy, for in many years of practical observation he had not found it to make the slightest difference in quality or growth. He believed a white animal to be as hardy in every respect as a red, other toings than color being equal. He believed, and bad said before, that if the short-horns were biofted out of existence, this country could well afford to pay three or four hundred millions of deliars for just such a race of eattle.

Numerons questions were asked by persons in the audience, and the information elicited I have embodied in this sketch. The Convention adjourns to-morrow.

> LECTURES CLOSING UP. NEW-HAVES, Feb. 24, 1860.

According to the prearranged schedule, we should have had a lecture from Mr. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel), on rural economy, and two from Ambrose Stevers, on horses; but Mr. Mitchell excused himself on the ground that his subject had in great degree been enticipated in preceding lectures, and owing to some fault in the mails or otherwise, Prof. Porter's letters and telegraphic dispatches failed to reach Mr. Stevens. We have been in both cases disappointed, for there is no such graceful pen as Ik Marvel's enlisted in the came of agriculture, and Mr. Stevens is regarded as one of the best-informed and scholarly of our horse and

eattle breeders. Mr. Mason C. Weld, a pupir of Liebig's, and now ore of the editors of The Homestead, gave us last evening a rensible lecture on agricultural associations, which will be the last of this fine course that I shall sketch; for Dr. Gulliver's lecture on horse training being mainly an exposition of the Baucher and Rarey systems, I believe we have already given its substance to our readers.

After remarking upon the general benefits of asso-

ciation among farmers—the proposition being main-tained that in proportion to the degree of enlighten-ment attained is the rendincer of individuals to commu-nicate their knowledge and experience for the benefit nicate their knowledge and experience for the benefit of otheir.—Hr. Weld took up, separately, the various kinds of organizations sustained for mutual benefit among farmers. Cattle insurance companies on the mutual plan were passed with simply calling attention to them, as naving a very beneficial effect in necessitating accurate veterinary knowledge and practice, and the humate treatment of poor siling beasts instead of the barbarities now too often practiced. Agricultural associations were treated under the following titles: Temporary Farmers' Clubs, Permanent Farmers' Clubs, Town Clubs; County, Scate, and National Agricultural Societies. The temporary farmers' clubs are simply mechage of farmers—e.g., those attending a Fair, or members of a S ate Legislature—who assemble, appoint a chairman, and talk agriculture. The requisites to success are—lst, short speeches; 2d, an active, prompt chairman.

active, prompt chairman.

The farmers' club proper is an organization—the simpler the better—of the farmers of a neighborhood. It was advised to have, in general no regular consti-tution, but a few simple rules instead; to elect a preeding efficer at every meeting, bu to have a permi eding efficer at every meeting, bu to have a perma-tent Secretary, with extraordinary powers appointed annually. The primary object of the farmers club is to premote, in every fetable way, the agriculture of the district. This is accomplished by making common stock of the knowledge pessessed by each member, collecting statistics, keeping a record of extraordinary events, distributing seeds and grafts, testing imple-ments, aiding each other by counsel, maintaining regu-lar meetings a library. &c.

events, distributing seeds and gratis, testing imprements, aiding each other by counsel, maintaining regular meetings, a livrary, &c.

A plan for breaking up the boys' debuting society system, which such clubs are apt to fail into, to the disquest of good farmers and the ultimate discontinuance of the clues, is the following: Supposing the clubs to represent fairly the best farmers of their districts, and to meet all of them (that is, all of the State or county) upon the same day, about the first of each mouth. A set of questions for each mouth in the year being set forth by the Certral State Association, each farmer answers each questions as concerns his own farm; and as the questions are carefully prepared with a view to develop the most important facts and etatastics, a summation of the answers of all will give a view of the position of the town, prospectively and retro specifely, as regards its products seeking a market, sales and purchases, erop prospects and results of harvests, &c. The plan is that these monthly statistics should be placed on file, a summary sent to the secretary of the county or State society as soon as possible, in order that the more important facts affecting the market may be made public, while all should be kept on file at one place or the other for reference and investigation. The object to be gained is the personal interest in the club, and especially of all good farmers, and the full accomplishment of the leguumate ends of the club. The Farmers Club was held to be the most important means of educating a class of energatic and inportant means of educating a class of energetic and in-telligent farmers to whom may be intrasted the affairs

of the State and County Agricultural Societies.

The County Society should be made up of the Farmers' Clubs, and the two classes of organizations should ers Clubs, and the two cluster of organizations should work harmoniously together, each doing is own work. A more definite organization is needed — officers elected for one year at least, a vice-president or director being chosen from each town by the Farmers. Club of the town. The fairs now shown to be a chief means of carrying forward the objects of these societies, and also the great desirableness of, and the great difficulty of securing the rervices of fair, honorable, intelligent, reasonable men to act as Awarding Committees. The care for the rate of things now commonly existing lies in first the state of things now commonly existing lies in first offering fewer premiums and increasing their value; record, allowing no discretionary premiums or gratui-ties to be given in classes in which regular prizes are offered; third, insisting that the award shall represent the accurate estimation of the Committee of the worthiness of the animal or article, without regard to the encouragement or reward of the owner for making the axhibition; fourth, throwing the whole responsibility of making a correct judgment upon the Committee, and securing the fairest and best men. Offering prices for articles of no agricultural use or importance as well as making balloon shows, ladies' riding matche etc., were condemned as undignified and unworthy o an Agricultural Association.
State Societies should—as most do—depend upon the

county organizations, as these in turn do upon the clubs; and their management is much the same—only open a larger scale. Museums of all things, imple-ments, grasses and grains, seeds, models, etc., and libraries of home and foreign journals and books of reference, were advicated, as well as the practical are of interchanges of seeds, and to the practical use of interchanges of seeds, grafts, etc., through to medium of this mutual dependence of the societies and dubs one upon another.

In conclusion, the speaker advocated strongly the

establishment at once of an experimental farm, in con-rection with a thoroughly furnished laboratory, re-ferring to the debt the world owes Lames and Gubert for their experiments, and to the most weighty results for their experiments, and to the most weighty results developed by the investigations in France and Ger-many, which latter country has now in operation more than forty experiment stations under the management of competent men of science in connection with prac-

cal men.

After Mr. Wild's lecture Prof. Porter occupied the attention of the Convention for a half hour in explain ing the antecedents and consequents of this nove of agricultural instruction; and a number of addresse were delivered by leading persons present. I propose to devote my letter of to-morrow to a sketch of the

proceedings.

During my long visit to this place, I have received at the hands of various persons a succession of polite attention and courtesies which I must believe were in the main due to the fact that I represented THE TRIB-UNE In your name, therefore, as well as my own, I express my acknowledgements.

Through the politeness of Prof. Brush of the Metal-

largical Department, I was enabled to examine his cabinet of minerals, the most beautiful I have ever seen; and, to-day, with him as chaperon, to occupy an hour to great profit in a look at the great cabinet of the college. It will be recollected that the Yale Mineral Cabinet

It will be recollected that the Yale Mineral Cabinet is the largest in the country, and numbers over 30,000 specimens. These have all been brought together curing the life-time, and for the most part by the personal exertions of the now venerable Prof. Silliman. At the commencement of his labors in 1804 the whole cabinet was but a half a bushel of unlabelled stones. In 1807 the cab not of B. D. Perkins, of Metallic Tractar celebrity, was purchased for \$1,000, and a few years afterward the splendid cabinet of Col. George Gibbs was exhibited here, and finally purchased by the voluntary subscriptions of the friends of the college for the sem of \$20,000. In 1844 the cabinet of American minerals belonging to the late Baron von Lederer, formerly Austrian Consul at New-York, was bought for \$3,000, and additions are constantly being made to both the Minerological and Geological Cabinets, although the fund for this purpose is small. nets, although the fund for this purpose is small.

Among the most striking cases are those containing the fine suites of Fluor-Spar and Quartz, and the mag-nificent series of Russian Malachites and Beryls. The

are extremely full and well represented. But tous the

are extremely full and well represented. But tous the most striking specimen of all was the large mass of meteoric iron from the Red Riverin Texas. Its weight is 1,635 lbs.

One six e of the large hall is entirely occapied by a collection of fossils arranged according to their stratigraphical relations, among these we notice the fine suite of fossil-fish from Monte Bolca, and from Middle-field in Connecticut. An important feature in this museum is the practical turn which the Valcosians show in bringing together an economic collection exhibiting the various eros and metallargical products, and a nucleus to illustrate the varieties of stone used as building naterial.

and a nucleus to illustrate the varieties of atoms used as building n aterial.

Mr. Gilo an, the Librarian, showed me through the Cellege Library. It contains, exclusive of about 5,600 panublets, 35,600 volumes; so that, with the libraries of the two Societies, which have 12,500 each, and the books in the several professional schools, Yale can give its auder to access to a grand library of 50,000 volumes. The foundation of the library dates back to 1799, anterior to the existence of the College inself. Ten elegymen mes tegether in this city in the year 1700, and contributed a grand aggregate of forty volumes, each laying bis pift on the table with the words "I give these "books for the founding a college in this colony." Things went on slowly from this small beginning, and as late as 1743 there were only 2,600 volumes on the stelves. The library building is built of Portland brown sand-stone, in the Gothic style. The main ball is 33 by 41 feet in size, and the hight of the nave 51 feet. It is erranged with arches, galleries, and alcoves, it rimilar manner to the Attor Library. The entire oct of the structure, when stone pinnacles are added, will be semething more than \$40,000.

PERSONAL.

-The Washington Statue Isanguration Committee was composed of Hunter. Hamlin, and Hammond, Senatore; and Keitt, Adrain, Garnett, and Train, Representatives. In justice to the Hon. John Cochrane, it should be borne in mind that he was not a member of the Committee, and therefore is not at all responsible for the utter want of arrangement of that "Committee of Arrangements." When the Seventh regiment reached Washington, Mr. Cochrane was in Balaimore, consulting his physician. Immediately upon his return, in the evening, he called upon Col. Lefferts, and finding that the proper attentions had not been shown the regiment, assured the commander that nothing should be left undone on the following day that he could do. The review of the regiment by the President, and an assignment to it of a place in the gallery of the House, were brought about by his personal exertions.

-The monument to Dr. Isaac Watts is to be placed on a natural mound in those fields which it is said the poet had in his eye when composing the beneatfel he mu on immortality with the line:
"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood."

The place will hereafter be called " Watte Park."

-The newly-published History of Temple, N. H. reports that smong the early teachers in that rural town was Samuel Appleton of New-Ipswich, afterward of Boston, whose wages for the Winter amounted to \$18. William Appleton served four years as clerk in a store in the place. Gen. James Miller, on returning in 1816 from the war in which Hawthorne justly says be was " New-England's most heroic sol lier," settled on a beautiful farm in Temple, where he died in 1851. His two daughters still reside on the homestead, which is one of the most pleasan ly located in the State.

-The Lancaster (Pevn) Express says that the Hon. John Hickman is in a very precarious state of health. He came home from Washington, intending to return on Monday last, but his indisposition was found to be so serious that it was deemed unadvisable to undertake the journey, and his friends are fearful that he will not be able to resume his Congressional duties for some time.

- The Australian Gazette of Nov. 16 saye: "The All England Eleven are prepared to make a voyage to the antipodes with a view to competing with Austradian cricketers. Private letters have been received in Melbourne from England, stating that upon certain terms 'The Eleven' will take so long an ocean voyage, on the understanding that they are to play a series of marches against the best teams the Australian continent can produce. The subject was to be very shortly brought before the public, and if the response be favorable negotiations will be at ence entered into."

-The Buffalo Express says that Young America not long ago under took to have a surprise party at the hruse of Dean Richmond. In full feather, with estables, and drinkables, and musit, the self-invited guests, to the number of two bundred, drove up to Desn's door, rang the bell, and prepared for a rush in. But they reckoned wrong. Dean answered the bell in person, and of course blocked up the entrance. He politely asked the business of the leader of the party. He was informed that it was a "surprise party." He assured them that he was not surprised at all; was not surprised at anything now-a-days; did no; intend to have a party that night; when he wanted one, he would make proper preparations, and bid the guests bimself. He wished them a pleasant "good night," and closed the door.

- The Dutch papers are now discussing an extraordi-

nary will, made at Amsterdam 150 years ago, by a Jew named Jucob Pereyrs. Out of his immense wealth he allowed only 20,000 guilders annually to his widow and children. The remainder, consisting of securities then considered safe, he left in trust to the wardens of his avpagogue, who, after 150 years, rendering an account of their stewarfship before the judges, were to devote 100,660 guilders to the endowment of a certain charity, and then to divide the remainder in equal proportion between his heirs. The 150 years will expire in February, 1861, and the descendants are summoned to appear at Amsterdam on the 7th of June next, to receive an account of the trust. The formalities of the law are, of course, complied with, but it is well known that, as in the English case of Thellusson, the result will be a disappointment to the heirs, for the accumulation will hardly be sufficient to meet the first charge of the endowment. The greater portion of the securities, which for more than 50 years after his death paid 40 per cent, are said to have become almost worthless. The bankruptey of the East India Company in 1775, the revolution and French invasion in 1795, the loss of colories and trade, war taxes, and annexations to France, impaired their value, while the settlement of the national debt at the Rectoration in 1813 completed the ruin. The wealth of Pereyra, instead of attaining in 150 years the coloseal dimensions expected by the testator, has shrunk into a mere nothing, illustrating once more the lesson to impressively taught by the Thellusson will.

-Prof. Steams, of the Albany Female Academy. has in his possession, among other ancient relica, small bureau, with a slide for writing, once the property of Gen. Washington, on which the death warrant of Major Andre was signed, and many State pthis fellow-coldier and friend, Gen. Kuox, at the time when the then newly-formed government was transferred from New-York to Philadelphia, from whose immediate family it came into the hands of its present

-Respecting Garibaldi, private letters from Taria again contradict the fact of his marriage with Mademoiselle Raimendi, which is once more going the rounds. A Garibaldi has indeed married a Mademol selle Raimondi, but it is Garabaldi, junier. The fact is, while The Globe and other papers were representrg him in the rather ridiculous light of an old fellow of sixty marrying a girl of sixteen, Garibaldi was miles away, with a sporting party, in the little island of Capraja, shooting wild goats.

-The cash received for rent from real estate and farms belonging to the Girard estate during 1839, amounted to \$148,550 38; from lands in Schaylkill County, \$50; and from interest and dividends, \$3,567 74, making a total of \$157,168 12. During the year \$19, 004 54 was expended for the improvement of the extern front of the city and Delaware avenue; \$36,907 62 for the support of the Girard College.

-The Star of the East, a paper published at Athens Greece, speake in high praise of a beautiful letter written by Queen Victoria to Amelia, Queen of Greece, to thank her for the kindures she exhibited to her son Prince Alfred, during his late visit to that classic land,